

**FILED**

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

**JUL 03 2006**

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

**CATHY A. CATTERSON, CLERK**  
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

MARIA ELENA LOPEZ SALAZAR,

Petitioner,

v.

ALBERTO R. GONZALES, Attorney  
General,

Respondent.

No. 05-76898

Agency No. A75-709-211

**ORDER**

Before: PREGERSON, TALLMAN and CALLAHAN, Circuit Judges.

We have reviewed the petition for review, the stay motion, and petitioner's response to the motion to dismiss. We conclude that petitioner has failed to raise a colorable constitutional claim to invoke our jurisdiction over this petition for review under the REAL ID Act, Pub. L. No. 109-13, Div. B, 119 Stat. 231 (2005). *See Carriche v. Ashcroft*, 350 F.3d 845, 855 (9th Cir. 2003) (rejecting a due process challenge to the summary affirmance procedure of the Board of Immigration Appeals); *Torres-Aguilar v. INS*, 246 F.3d 1267, 1271 (9th Cir. 2001). Accordingly, respondent's unopposed motion to dismiss this petition for review for lack of jurisdiction is granted because we lack jurisdiction to review the Immigration Judge's discretionary determination that petitioner did not

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demonstrate that her removal would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to a qualifying relative under 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(b)(1)(D). *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(2)(B)(I); *Martinez-Rosas v. Gonzales*, 424 F.3d 926, 929-30 (9th Cir. 2005); *Romero-Torres v. Ashcroft*, 327 F.3d 887, 892 (9th Cir. 2003); *Montero-Martinez v. Ashcroft*, 277 F.3d 1137, 1144 (9th Cir. 2002).

All other pending motions are denied as moot. The temporary stay of removal and voluntary departure confirmed by Ninth Circuit General Order 6.4(c) and *Desta v. Ashcroft*, 365 F.3d 741 (9th Cir. 2004), shall continue in effect until issuance of the mandate.

**DISMISSED.**

PREGERSON, Circuit Judge, dissenting:

I dissent. This case, and the sixty-four others like it filed today, will have an adverse effect on children born in the United States whose parent/parents are illegal immigrants. When a parent is denied cancellation of removal, the government effectively deports the United States-born children of that parent. This unconscionable result violates due process because circumstances will force children to suffer de facto expulsion from the country of their birth or forego their constitutionally protected right to remain in this country with their family intact.

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*See, e.g., Moore v. City of E. Cleveland*, 431 U.S. 494, 503-05 (1977) (plurality opinion) (“Our decisions establish that the Constitution protects the sanctity of the family precisely because the institution of the family is deeply rooted in this Nation’s history and tradition.”); *Stanley v. Illinois*, 405 U.S. 645, 651 (1972) (recognizing that “[t]he integrity of the family unit has found protection in the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment”).

Furthermore, as a nation we should recognize that many children born of illegal immigrants serve and have served with honor and distinction in our military forces, and many have laid down their lives on the altar of freedom.